



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

November 1, 1853.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Communications were read

From the American Philosophical Society, dated Oct. 7th, 1853 ; from the Institute of France, dated Paris 22d Sept., 1853 ; from the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam, dated 4th Oct., 1853, severally acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of the Academy.

From the Royal Bavarian Academy, dated Munich, 4th June, 1853 ; from the Wurtemberg Society of Natural History ; from the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna, dated 14th Feb. 1853 ; from the Acad. C. L. C. Nat. Curiosorum, dated Breslau, 20th April, 1853 ; from Prof. E. Grube, of Dorpat, through Prof. Flügel, of Leipsic, dated July 8th, 1853, severally transmitting donations to the Library announced this evening.

From Commander Marston, U. S. Navy, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1853, accompanying specimens of colored clay dredged from the bottom of the Delaware River near the Navy Yard.

From Dr. Samuel Webber, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, dated Oct. 12th, 1853, addressed to Dr. Elwyn, transmitting specimens of fishes infested with a species of *Distoma*.

From the Rev. Charles Fox, dated Detroit, Michigan, Oct. 14, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election as a Correspondent.

From Mr. Wm. E. Moore, dated Fort des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1853, desiring exchanges. Referred to the Curators.

Dr. Leidy stated that the nodular bodies imbedded in the tails and fins of the fishes presented by Dr. Webber of Charlestown, N. H., were most probably indurated entozoon sacs. Many ponds and lakes contain a minute worm, resembling in general form a tadpole, belonging to the genus *Cercaria*. The species, after living for some time in the water, attach themselves to fishes and other living animals, and after losing the tail, form for themselves cysts in the integuments, and subsequently become transformed into a parasitic worm of the genus *Distoma*.

November 8th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Rev. A. Constantine Barry, dated Racine, Wisconsin, Oct. 28th, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election as a Correspondent.

Also a letter from Dr. Wagner, dated Munich, October 18, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election as a Correspondent.

Dr. Leidy read the following letter from Dr. Robt. W. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C.—

“For many years I endeavored to procure for my friend Dr. Morton, skulls from the ancient mounds of South Carolina, but the bones were always found decayed. I have opened many of them in different parts of the state, and found stone relics in good preservation, but the bones usually in fragments. The long bones are sometimes perfect, but the crania are generally in a crumbling state.